NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

THE
CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the South.

AUGUSTA, April 5.

Western papers of late dates report the enemy moving through the interior of Alabama in large force from points on the Tennessee river. Two divisions are near Monticello, commanded by McCook. The enemy is in force near Tuscaloosa.—Six thousand from Tuscumbia divided at Jasper—one column went towards Tuscaloosa, the other towards Monticello. McCook's command was at Elyton on Tuesday the 28th of March with a large wagon train and artillery. They burned the village of Elyton and Red Mountain Iron Works.

The enemy have tapped the telegraph line at unknown points and dispatching to the Southern office.

General Clanton dispatched to his wife March, 28th, "Wounded seriously, and left by the enemy below Pollard. Paroled by the Yankees to report at Barrancas on the 5th of April."

The *Clarion* of the 27th states that two columns of the Yankees are advancing on Columbus, Miss., one from Huntsville reached a point thirty five miles above Columbus. Another started from Memphis, 4,000 strong, well provided with pack mules and well mounted are in the vicinity of Pontotoc, Mississippi. Steamers Gertrude and Natchez collided at the mouth of S. anish River near Mobile at midnight on Friday, March 31st.

The Gertrude sunk in a few minutes, her cargo valued at two millions, consisting of provisions which belonged to citizens who had purchased them to supply themselves during the seige of Mobile, was a total loss. Natchez uninjured.

Capt. Vernon Lock of the privateer Retribution is in prison at Nassau.

Col. Woodford is relieved of the command at Charleston, and Col. Guerney, of New York, appointed. Woodford issued a parting puff to himself and congratulary to the Nigger's expressive of love and glorification that they had become free men after long loyalty and suffering.

The Savannah *Republicen* of the 31st of March reports many societies organizd in England and sending material assistance for the benefit of freed men in the South.

THE DOINGS OF SCHOFIELD'S MEN.

A gentleman who has been driven from his home in Duplin County, furnishes us some facts concerning the doings of the Yankees in the region between Goldsboro and Wilmington.

When our informant left home, on Friday, the 24th inst., Schofield's headquarters were at Mount Olive. At Faison's there was a strong guard and they were building extensive warehouses at that point. At Warsaw there was a cavalry force of two companies. At Magnolia there was a considerable force of infantry; and as the enemy are running daily trains, for military purposes, between Goldsboro and Wilmington it is probable that they have guards at all the intermediate stations.

From Schofield's headquarters foraging and plundering parties have roamed through the whole country and desolated it. The negro men have been carried off from their masters and placed in camps of instruction, at Dudley's, Faison's, or Kenansville. Here they are to be trained as soldiers and made to fight against their former masters. The negro women and children are also carried off. Some of them are shipped to South Carolina while others are retained as hangers on around the Yankee camps.

The whole country has been stripped of provisions and stock of every kind. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, meat, corn, flour—in fact every thing which could sustain life for man or beast has been carried off or destroyed. The fences, in many cases, have been burned or torn down for miles together; and on some farms not only the barns and out-houses, but also the dwellings have been destroyed. Many of the people have been left in a starving condition. Our informant had more than once seen women and children following the track of the Yankees and picking up the scattering grains of corn, as the only means of sustaining life. But the ravages of the enemy did not stop here. They stripped the citizens of money, clothing, furniture, and every thing valuable that they could destroy or carry away. In some instances ladies' dresses were torn into shreds before their faces. As our informant was stealthily making his way through the lines, he called at the house of a gentleman—unmarried—who had been confined to his house, for a long time, by chronic rheumatism. He found him lying on a quilt on the floor, without fire, with no one about him, his beds torn up and every thing a complete wreck. He called at another house and asked for something to eat and witnessed a similar scene. The furniture was broken and scattered around and the family in absolute want. Men were compelled to disclose the places in which they had hidden their valuables. If they refused they were beaten till they yielded. Two highly respectable gentlemen—one of them an old man—were cruelly beaten. Those our informant had seen; and several other cases of a similar character had been reported to him. Ladies fared no better. In some instances they had secreted money or other valuables about their persons; but the Yankees did not hesitate to tear away the dress in order to secure the coveted prize. Ministers of the gospel were not exempt from the general pillage. One whom we know well was driven from his home, having suffered loss of every thing. The Yankees threatened to hang him for punishing a negro for impudence. Quakers and others who opposed the war in the beginning and who have done nothing since to encourage it received no favors at the hands of the general destroyers.

There were outrages of a more revolting character; but why dwell on these sickening details? They are only such as the Yankees have perpetrated wherever they have had the power and show their utter hypocrisy in pretending to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union. They are now waging a war of plunder and conquest; and the only hope of saving any thing from the hands of such wretches is in united, vigorous resistance. —*Bib. Recorder.*

MORAL COURAGE.—Col. RIVERS, a tried and gallant officer, never went into action without manifest emotion; and on one occasion, when leading his regiment under fire, a raw subaltern, who noticed the quiver which shook his frame, remarked:—"Why, Colonel, you're afraid." "Yes, sir, and if you were half so much afraid as I am, you would run away."

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865. [No. 295.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
RALEIGH, April 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR.
THE AUTHORITY HERETOFORE DELEGATED IN General Orders from these Headquarters, to Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, to grant furloughs of twenty one (21) days to members of the Reserve forces, is hereby revoked. Hereafter Reserves will be furloughed from Hospitals in the same manner as other soldiers similarly situated.

By order of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
GRAHAM DAVES,
293—3t. Aid-de-Camp.

Headquarters Whitford's Brigade,
(Near) TARBORO', 31st March, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

ALL MEN ABSENT FROM THE 67TH AND 68TH N. C. Regiments and 1st N. C. Battalion, will find out where their command is by applying to Col. S. D. Pool, commanding Post at Tarboro'.

By command of Col. J. N. WHITFORD:
JOHN GUION,
292—3t. A. A. General.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 3d, 1865.

CIRCULAR:
I. GENERAL JOHNSTON HAVING DIRECTED THAT no passports shall be required from this office, to persons travelling on the trains leaving this city, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that officers and soldiers will travel on their furloughs, details and orders, while civilians will be required, when within the ages of conscription, to show their exemption papers.

II. A guard will be established, in charge of a commissioned officer, on each train leaving this city.

III. All other regulations, heretofore in force, are continued in their operation; and no provision of this Circular is to be construed so as to revoke any order referring to else than the system of railroad passports.

By order Col. Com. Post:
BENJ ROBINSON,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
April 4, 1865. 292—d6t.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.
The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers or the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and Post properly authorized agents here on business with their Departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,
F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY GENERAL Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro',
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville,

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No 5. These reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Disiricts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District *vice* Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
281-2t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61.

* * * * * * *

XIII. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE 2D Class Home Guard in Franklin, Granville, Nash Wilson and Warren counties will immediately call into the field their respective commands, and will shoot down without hesitation, any person found impressing or stealing property of any kind, who is not a commissioned officer and acting under proper authority.

They are authorized to receive any person not liable to serve in the Home Guard who may wish to volunteer in their commands.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
287—1t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

* * * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from these Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.
CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l
March 18, 1865, 278—6t,

SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
Raleigh, March 24, 1865. 289—tf.

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'S. OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

I. The following act of Congress and regulations are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

AN ACT to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence preserve their institutions, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

Sec 2. That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

Sec. 3. That while employed in the service, the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

Sec. 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully, and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of of population, irrespective of color, in each State, as proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, That not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in that relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners except by consent of the owners and in the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

Approved, March 13th, 1865.

II. The recruiting service under this act will be conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General, according to the regulations for the recruiting service of the regular army, in so far as they are applicable and except when special directions may then be given by the War Department.

III. There will be assigned or appointed for each State, an officer who will be charged with the collection, enrollment and disposition of all recruits that may be obtained under the first section of this act. One or more general depots will be established in each State and announced in orders and a suitable number of officers will be detailed for duty in the Staff departments at the depots.—There will be assigned at each general depot a Quartermaster, Commissary and Surgeon, and the headquarters of the Superintendent will be at the principal depot in the State. The proper officers to aid the superintendent in enlisting, mustering, and organizing the recruits will be assigned by orders from this office or by the General in Chief.

IV. The enlistment of colored persons under this act will be made upon printed forms, to be furnished for the purpose, similar to those established for the regular service. They will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be returned to this office for file. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with his own consent and with the approbation of his master by a written instrument conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man, and which shall be filed with the Superintendent. The enlistments will be made for the war, and the effect of the enlistment will be to place the slaves in the military service conformably to this act. The recruits will be organized at the camps in squads and companies, and will be subject to the orders of the General-in-Chief under the second section of this act.

V. The Superintendent in each State will cause a report to be made on the first Monday of every month, the number of recruits at the various depots in the State; the number that have been sent away, and the destination of each. His reports will show the names of all the slaves recruited, with their age, description and the names of their masters. One copy will be sent to the General-in-Chief, and one to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

VI. The appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of the recruits aforesaid, will be made by the President.

VII. To facilitate the raising of volunteer companies, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled.—As soon as enrolled and mustered, the men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the depots of rendezvous, at which they will be instructed until assigned for service in the field. When the organization of any company remains incomplete at the expiration of the time specified for its organization, the companies or detachments already mustered into service will be assigned to other organizations at the direction of the General in Chief.

VIII. It is not the intention of the President to grant any authority for raising regiments or brigades. The only organizations, to be perfected at the depots or camps of instruction, are those of companies, and in exceptional cases, where the slaves are of one estate, of battalions consisting of four companies, and the only authorities to be issued will be for the raising of companies or the aforesaid special battalions of four companies. All large organizations will be left for further action as experience may determine.

IX. All officers who may be employed in the recruiting service, under the provisions of this act, or who may be appointed to the command of the troops raised under it, or who may hold any staff appointment in connection with them are enjoined to a provident, considerate and humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort, instruction and discipline of those troops, and to the uniform observance of kindness, forbearance and indulgence in their treatment of them, and especially that they will protect them from injustice and oppression,

By order.
Signed, S. COOPER.
A. & I. G.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 268—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Dec.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

	COLONELS.	LIEUT.-COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston	W M Parsly,	W T Bunett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W J Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S J Person,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Cressman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan,	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeill,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H O Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNell,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spain,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col. W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj. W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this state.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

$2,000 REWARD!

BROKE THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY ON Sunday night, the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick, heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 25 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff
Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865. of Granville County.
49—3w*.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS FOR SALE at this office. Apply soon. 285—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasure

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayottevilleo.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 0 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of

THE

CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1865.

WE ARE STILL unprepared to give our readers any official particulars of the fight around Richmond or of the present posture of the army. All accounts agree that the four day's fight was most desperate, and Saturday night especially so, as well as the fight on Sunday and Monday. Some accounts state that the fighting continued on Tuesday. Many of the rumors afloat are positively denied. We learn that Gen. Lee was in Richmond on Monday, and that he telegraphed President Davis that his loss had been comparatively small and the enemy's unprecedently large. Some persons state our loss at 17,000, but others fix it at only 5,000, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The presumption is that it must be heavy, though small compared with the loss of the enemy on the field. It is stated that General Lee telegraphed the President on Sunday, while he was at Church, that he must leave the city. The President, without sensation or the movement of a muscle, arose and left the house without exciting the least suspicion. Several of our North Carolina brigades were heavily involved in the fight. Cooke's brigade, it is understood, suffered heavily. The rumor that it behaved badly is without foundation. Grant it is said missed his men 8 and 10 columns deep, and forced them upon our lines, and that they were mowed down by thousands.

We regret deeply to record the following casualties, which are believed to be correct. The death of Gen. A. P. Hill has been asserted and denied, and so of the death of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The prevailing impression is, that Gen. Hill is among the dead, but that Gen. F. Lee is alive. It is also rumored that Gen. McRae was killed, but it is doubted.

In the late fights about Petersburg we learn that Col. J. H. McNeill of the 5th N. C. cavalry, better known as the Rev. J. H. McNeill, Editor of the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, was killed. He was from Fayetteville, and had recently been made Colonel of his Regiment for conspicuous gallantry. Col. James T. Morehead, of Greensboro', commanding the 53d N. C. Regiment was captured.

Col. Hamilton A. Brown, of Wilkes county, the commanding officer of 1st N. C. Regiment was captured.

Lieut. Colonel James T. Davis, of Mecklenburg, (49th N. C. Regiment,) was killed. Capt. J. E. Wharton and Lieut. W. B. Wharton, of the 5th cavalry, were both wounded and captured. Lieut. E. B. Lindsay, of Guilford, (5th cavalry,) was killed.

Ensign J. M. Clark, of Orange, (56th Regt.,) was wounded.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS to the people of the Confederacy is a timely document. It will be read with the highest satisfaction by all, and its lofty patriotism, its unconquerable and determined spirit, and its high bearing under disaster, will be infused into the people, and will arouse the patriotic and determined spirit of the country. The style of the document is of the highest order, and the unbroken spirit of the President, under the recent reverses, indicates a courage and a fortitude, which none but great leaders possess.

Military men throughout the country have felt for a long time, the heavy tax upon the resources of the country, as well as upon the skill and ability of Gen. Lee, in holding Richmond. Its easy approach from so many quarters, and the powerful resources of the enemy by water, together with its distance from the necessary supplies of our large army, have rendered the task of preserving it from the enemy almost an impossibility. That General Lee should have held his ground so long, under such disadvantages, shows his superior ability.

Now that this task is thrown off, his great skill as a General, will be displayed in a manner more damaging to the enemy than at any other period. Left free to choose his own position and his own time for any movement he may project, he will put the enemy to the greatest possible hazard to maintain his lines unbroken. The contest begins to assume the posture of the old revolution, when Washington, driven from one position to another, had nothing to preserve or protect but his own army and the great cause in which he was engaged. Fortunately for the cause, it is in the hands of such men as Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, and armies whose courage never flags and whose determination will never falter.

We have said that our people are discouraged but not whipped. Wherever the enemy has gone resistance has been quieted for the moment, but the incubus has only to be removed and the fires of patriotism are again blazing afresh. Our people may be harrassed, robbed and insulted, our armies may be driven from point to point, but the one idea of separation from the North—a government of their own—unless God will deny them that boon, will still be sought as long as liberty has a name and a Southern heart beats.

IT DEMANDS MORE WISDOM oftentimes to hold one's tongue, than to say what its promptings suggest. And still more to reply appropriately to a friend when he causelessly assails you, so as to disarm him. Our neighbor of the *Confederate* strangely misjudges the *Conservative* when it attributes to it a purpose to irritate and revive unpleasant reminiscences, in the hour of disaster. Its allusions are the creations of its own fancy.

We were thinking of other matters than those our neighbor hinges upon, and only designed to insist upon the utility and necessity of keeping the public advised of all movements and plans necessary for the public good, so as to avoid the disappointment or the opposition which concealment might produce. In a government like ours, the people who bear its burdens should be committed as far as possible, in advance, to every important measure. The position of North Carolina was one of necessity and it was right. On that subject there is no difference between us. In a word we only aimed to discuss briefly a general principle, without intending to apply it to any particular case.

THE TELEGRAPH, on Wednesday night, brought us the synopsis of the following address, by His Excellency, President DAVIS, to the people of the Confederacy. The address appears in the Danville *Register* of Wednesday:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

The General in Chief of our army has found it neccessary to make such movements of the troops as to uncover the capitol, and thus involve the withdrawal of the Government from the city of Richmond. It would be unwise even it were possible, to conceal the great moral, as well as material injury to our cause, that must result from the occupation of Richmond by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us, as patriots engaged in a most sacred cause, to allow our energies to falter, our spirits to grow faint, or our efforts to become relaxed, under reverses however calamitous. While it has been to us a source of national pride, that for four years of unequalled warfare, we have been able, in close proximity to the centre of the enemy's power to maintain the seat of our chosen Government free from the pollution of his presence; while the memories of the heroic dead, who have freely given their lives to its defence, must ever remain enshrined in our hearts; while the preservation of the capital, which is usually regarded as the evidence to mankind of separate national existence, was an object very dear to us, it is also true, and should not be forgotten, that the loss which we have suffered is not without compensation. For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under the command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping a constant watch over the approaches to the capitol and has thus been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise — The hopes and confidence of the enemy have been constantly excited by the belief that their possession of Richmond would be the signal for our submission to their rule, and relieve them from the burthen of a war which, as their failing resources admonish them, must be abandoned if not speedily brought to a successful close It is for us my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses, how wretched has been the self deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude, than to encounter danger with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle, the memory of which is to endure for all ages, and to shed ever increasing lustre upon our country. Relieved from the necessity of guarding cities and particular points, important but not vital to our defence, with our army free to move from point to point, and strike in detail the detachments and garrisons of the enemy; operating in the interior of our own country where supplies are more accessible and where the foe will be far removed from his own base, and cut off from all succor in case of reverse, nothing is new needed to render our triumph certain, but the exhibition of our own unquenchable resolve. Let us but will it and we are free; and who, in the light of the past, dare doubt. your purpose in the future?

Animated by that confidence in your spirit and fortitude which never yet has failed me I announce to you, fellow countrymen that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul, that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy; that Virginia, noble State whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war, whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come, that Virginia, with the help of the people, and by the blessing of Providence shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her homes by the sacrifice of any of her rights or territory, If, by stress of numbers, we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task, of making slaves of people resolved to be free. Let us then not despond, my countrymen, but relying on the never failing mercies and protecting care of our God let us meet the foe with fresh defiance with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Danville, April 4th, 1865.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Salisbury *Watchman* publishes a letter from the Chief Clerk of the Inspection Office, P. O. Department, saying that the cause of the irregularities of the mails west of Raleigh shall be investigated, and such remedies applied as will remove, so far as possible, all cause for complaint in the future. The public will be gratified to hear this, and it is hoped that reform will be instituted. It is said that the Railroads have been negligent of their obligations in furnishing proper facilities for transporting the mails, and we hope that matter will be investigated.

We frequently hear of our paper failing to reach its destination at points supplied by mail routes running from the N. C. Railroad into the interior. This difficulty might be avoided, we think, to a great extent, by requiring that the cross-mails shall not leave the stations on the Railroad until the mail train arrives. There is no good reason why the mail carrier should start on his route before he gets the mail, and if the trains are not up to time he should be required to await their arrival.

MRS. MARGARET TORRY, alias Charley Mills, of Co. D, Jeff. Davis Legion, Butler's Cavalry Division, came to this city on Wednesday last as one of the guard to some of the prisoners sent up. She is 20 years af age, has good features, bronzed skin, dark eyes and short hair. She states that 10 months ago she married, and one month thereafter she joined the command of her husband, and has been on duty since that time, has been in all the fights, was never sick or absent from duty. Her husband was killed in the battle of Bentonsville, and having no longer any inducement to remain in the army, she now made known her sex and wished to return to her home in Union county, N. C. Her maiden name was Plyler. She is a native of Lancaster District, S. C.

THE RAID ON WELDON.—The *Confederate* is gratified to learn that the raiders on Weldon have been successfully driven back; about fifty prisoners of this party reached here yesterday. General Baker commands at Weldon, and we are informed that the work on the raiding party was accomplished mainly by Captain Jas. W. Strange's cavalry company.

Dr. W. W. Gray, an old and respectable citizen died at his residence in this city on Wednesday. Dr. Gray was, for many years, a printer in the Richmond *Enquirer* office, and subsequently in the Raleigh *Register* office. He was the proprietor of the celebrated "Gray's Ointment." He has been in low health for four years. He died in the 77th year of his age.

MAJ. JOHN W. GRAHAM, 56th Regiment N. C. Troops, who was wounded in both legs, at Hare's Hill, was left in the enemy's hands on the evacuation of Petersburg. Capt. R. D. Graham, of the same Regiment, who was less seriously wounded, it is hoped was brought out.

For the Conservative.

Mr. Editor: On the morning of April 4th the train, filled with soldiers for Gen. Johnston's army, reached Raleigh just before daylight. The polite conductor informed us we would remain until 8, A. M. Thinking we would have ample time to secure transportation, at 7 o'clock, several of us called at the transportation office near the depot. Finding the office open we doubted not we would get transportation, as we found two newly dressed young men unemployed, but they quickly informed us "office hours" were not before 9 o'clock. In vain we plead that the train would leave for Smithfield at 8, A. M., and we were eager to go to our commands. They only replied that we should have secured transportation through from Chesterville, so we had to take the train without transportation and pay our way or refuse the conductor. Most of the soldiers are short of money, and it is wrong for them to have to pay fare when they are entitled to transportation. Neither is it right for them to deprive the railroads of fare. Those nice, well dressed young gentlemen are assigned the duty of furnishing transportation, yet they must have office hours for business, and the soldier, sick, wounded, or furloughed home, or returning to the front, who is not fortunate in getting transportation during office hours must be detained or pay his way. We have no office hours in the field for marching, fighting or other duty.

At Chesterville, S. C., we found the office open, but the business officer told us to call during office hours. We called at the time appointed, the office window was thronged, and when the whistle blowed many of us failed to have our transportation right and ran to get on the train. Major Bronsford, Chief of Transportation for Gen. Johnston's army, has no office hours. He has been in the transportation department four years. At any hour of the day or night he is ready to furnish soldiers with anything in his line. Let all soldiers who are refused transportation or anything else they are entitled to, report the facts to Gen. Johnston, and we doubt not he will correct the fault.

A TENNESSEE SOLDIER.

ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company, held at Clarksville, on Thursday, the 30th day of March, 1865, Henry Wood, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. A. Williams and John G. Boyd appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Alfred Boyd, Ch. H. K. Taylor and R. P. Baptist was appointed to examine proxies, who upon investigation ascertained that there were 1,228 votes present, being largely over a quorum.

The meeting being duly organized proceeded to business.

Upon motion, it was

Ordered, That Capt. James Williamson be allowed to transfer four shares of his stock to T. Paxson and Edmund Hester, 2 shares to each, said Williamson having lost or mislaid his scrip, which is therefore not required to be returned.

The President, Dr. Smith, being absent, no report was read from him.

The Treasurer, Capt. E. A. Williams, presented his regular report, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this meeting of Stockholders regard and accept the examination of the Treasurer's accounts, already made by the Directors, as satisfactory, without re-examination by the Stockholders.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President's salary be fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, provided he is actively engaged for the year on the work of reconstructing the old road and making the extension to Keysville, and proportionately for the time he may be so engaged. Otherwise the salary is to remain as at present, that is, at $500.

On motion,

Resolved, That this meeting adopt and accept all the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, making a loan to the Company of six hundred thousand dollars.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of President and Board of Directors.

Wm T. Carrington, Esq., was nominated by Mr. Wm. Townes as President, and was unanimously elected.

Alfred Boyd, Esq., and Major William B. Hughes were elected Directors on the part of the Stockholders.

On motion of Col. Wm. Baskervill, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorised and directed to confer with the authorities of the Confederate Government, and, if possible, with Gen. Lee; and in the absence of a meeting of the Stockholders, that they be further empowered to take such measures as they may deem proper for the prosecution and completion of the Roanoke Valley Railroad; and that it is the sense of this meeting that they regard the construction of the work at as early a period as possible as of the first importance.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Baptist, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorised and directed to confer with the authorities of the Confederate Government, and ask that the slave labor, or a portion thereof now at work on fortifications, impressed from counties lying contiguous to this road, or any other slave labor, be returned from the public service and transferred to work on this road.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the salary of the late President, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, be paid to him at the rate of $1,500 per annum from the 12th November, 1863.

The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY WOOD, *Chairman*.

E. A. WILLIAMS, JNO. G. BOYD, } *Secretaries*.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—A most important discovery has just been made in South America. It is that the great river Amazon has been found to be navigable from one end to the other; that, in fact, a new route has been opened between the Atlantic and Pacific. The Morona, a Peruvian steamer which was sent to explore the Amazon, has arrived at Mayro, about three hundred miles from Lima. The Morona navigated more than two thousand miles of the Amazon proper, and six hundred of the Yeayali and Pachitea rivers, which, until then, had seen only Indian canoes. The country is, of course, inhabited only by savages, but it is of wonderful fertility.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—The exchange of prisoners seems to go steadily on. We have seen a large number of our mountain boys, who have reached home after a protracted imprisonment. Among others, we were gratified to meet Brig. Gen. R. B. Vance, who reached home some days since. He looks rather worsted by his long confinement, but as usual with him, is full of life, cheerful and buoyant. The General is a great favorite of the people of this section, and everybody was glad to see him.—*Asheville News*.

FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Danville *Register* of the 4th, we take the following account of the evacuation of Richmond, and the fighting between Gen. Lee and Grant, on Saturday and Sunday:

EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

The viccissitudes of war have rendered it necessary for the Confederate army to abandon the capital city. The evacuation commenced Sunday and completed, as far as could be, Monday. About three o'clock, p. m., yesterday, some four or five trains of cars arrived at this place, bringing President Davis, members of his Cabinet, Government officials, some members of the State Legislature, and a few private citizens. It is generally known that the machinery of the Richmond Arsenal has been removed within the past two weeks to other points, and also many of the records of the Government.

It would appear that while some preparation had been made for this contingency, the event was not anticipated just at this time, and consequently nearly all of the people of Richmond, together with their effects, have been left behind.

The Governor, we learn, has probably gone in the direction of Lynchburg.

Whether Danville will be made for the time being, the seat of the Confederate Government, we have no means of knowing. We incline to the opinion, however, that it will be.

It is not to be expected that the loss of so important a city as Richmond will not bring some despondency upon the people, but we should remember that the holding of no one place is of vital importance in this struggle, and that while Gen. Lee may have withdrawn from his lines of defence, he will draw the enemy farther into the interior of the country where they can operate only under disadvantages The fate of the people of Richmond under Yankee rule is a source of no little anxiety to the people of Virginia. May God shield and protect them!

Of the fighting between the armies of Lee and Grant on Saturday and Sunday, which immediately preceded, and by its result necessitated, the evacuation of Richmond, we have been able to learn but little that is reliable. On Friday or Saturday, our forces withdrew from the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court House, and also from Stony Creek, a position on our extreme right, being confronted by superior numbers. Grant, it seems, had brought the most of his troops from the north side and massed them on his left flank, preparatory to breaking through General Lee's right wing.

On Sunday, it was reported that the enemy had succeeded in pushing back our troops and struck the Southside railroad, some eight or ten miles from Petersburg. As to further results of the fighting of Sunday, we can gather very little. Of course the enemy were successful, for the adverse fortunes of that day made the withdrawal of the Government from Richmond a necessary step We have no reason to infer that the Confederate loss was heavy, or that our army sustained any great disaster. The locations of the opposing armies had become such that a reverse of any consequence, at any time, on Gen. Lee's right wing, was sufficient to render it prudent and proper that his army should take a position farther South than the one he occupied, in order to protect his flanks and keep open his communications. It would seem that the army has been manœuvered and not whipped away from the capital, and that this was accomplished through a superiority of numbers and the consequent capacity of the enemy to *partially* encompass our lines within his, by turning and driving back Gen. Lee's right wing.

ENGAGEMENT OF FRIDAY.

Hunton's brigade was hotly engaged in the battle of Friday, near Hatcher's Run. They at first repulsed the enemy and drove them several miles, but the latter were subsequently reinforced and our troops withdrew to their original position.

We have been unable to collect a complete list of the casualties. In Co. A, 18th Regiment, Lt. Walters was seriously wounded and Charles Watson badly in arm. In Co B, Lt. Murrie was dangerously wounded in the arm. Jno. J. Hill, of Co. D, was wounded in hand, and private O'Neil of the same company, was dangerously hurt.

THE LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

The following is taken from the Danville *Register* of the 5th:

Persons who left the Capital Sunday night and Monday morning, represent that the scene which followed the evacuation of the city by our troops, beggars all description. To preserve order and property of the citizens who unavoidably remained there, as far as could be done, the 19th Va. militia under Col. Evans, was placed on police duty in the city, to await the coming of the enemy; but accounts state they failed to render any aid or protection to the people whatever. On Sunday night a mob of the lower classes of the city, composed, it is said, mostly of the foreign element, visited a number of the largest store-houses of the city and robbed them of their contents. It is affirmed that Main street was pillaged and then burned, and that some of the milling establishments were also committed to the flames. We have no doubt that a considerable portion of that brave city has been laid in ashes, and a number of its people insulted, outraged, robbed and massacred. How painful the thought, that the place should be given over to rapine and plunder, even before the public enemy entered its limits! But the fact only proves that the people of Richmond have had secret enemies in their own midst scarcely less savage and even more treacherous and vindictive than the open foe.

We are told that the people banded together, during the violent proceeding of the mob, and resisted them with force, a street fight ensuing in which several persons were killed.

No intelligence has reached us of the enemy's troops occupying the city. The last trains on the Danville railroad which came out of the place left Monday morning, and passengers upon them had heard nothing from the enemy. The greater portion of Grant's army was transferred to the southside of James river some days ago, only the command of Gen. Ord, which is composed mostly, if not entirely, of negro troops, being left on the north side. This command will enter and occupy the city. Some of our people who are acquainted with the character of General Ord, think they have reason to hope that his treatment of the unfortunate people of Richmond will not be so hard and cruel and inhuman, as that which has fallen upon the heads of our fellow citizens in some other captured cities.

The newspapers of Richmond, we suppose, all fell into the hands of the enemy. The evacuation of the city, was so sudden and unexpected—scarcely any one being prepared for it—that no time was left for the removal of so cumbrous an establishment as a city newspaper office. In a few days we may expect to hear that the Enquirer or the Whig or the Examiner is issued as a Yankee paper.

All the rolling stock of the Richmond and Danville railroad, in running order, was saved, on the retreat from Richmond. A few old cars, not in a moveable condition, were left at Manchester. No trains were captured by the enemy near the Junction, as was at one time reported; and indeed we do not believe that any body of Yankees had struck the road, at any point, up to yesterday evening.

The Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General Commissary General, and a number of other officers of the Government, left Richmond on horseback, and will probably arrive at this place to-morrow.

Should Gen. Lee establish his lines east of the Junction, we suppose the State Legislature will be convened at Lynchburg.

MR. W. H. Wash, jr., of Richmond, has invented and put in operation a machine which turns out 10,000 percussion caps per hour.

MAJ. JOHN LUCIEN BROWN OF NASHVILLE TENNESSEE.

SMITHFIELD, March 30, 1865.

This gallant officer is so well known to the Tennessee troops, that to them nothing could be said that would add to the character he has already built up for himself during the present struggle.

The time will soon be at hand when Tennessee will be called upon for the candidates to represent her in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

No one more deserves this position than Major Brown, and if he will consent to become a candidate he will receive the cordial support of

MANY CITIZENS.

OFFICE INSP'R FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Greensboro, April 2, 1865.

COL: Will you please correct the report (contained in your paper of the 23d March,) of the officers empowered to impress animals, in the State of North Caroiina.

The following is a correct list of the names of the officers who report to me and have authority to impress. Some of these officers have been ordered to report to me since I reported to you the names already published:

Major Jas N Edmonston, Inspector Field Transportation, in Charge State N. C.
Capt J B Goodloe, A Q M,
Capt James L Nichols, A Q M,
Capt J V L Rodgers, A Q M,
Capt W A Ellason, A Q M,
Capt J J Thomas, A Q M.
Capt Wm Fellers, A Q M.
Capt J W McLure, A Q M.
Capt A J Miller, A Q M.

By publishing this list you will oblige,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. N. EDMONDSTON,
Maj. & Insp'r Field Transportation.

Casualties in company F, 56th N. C. Regiment, on 25th March, 1865, in front of Petersburg, Va.:

Wounded: G T Thompson, left thigh, amputated above the knee; John Crowder, Sam'l Dority, J H Wagner.

Captured: Capt B F Grigg, Lieut A R Grigg; Serg't A J London, Serg't H Dedmon, Sergt J G Wilson, corp'l [illegible] Jinkins, corp'l L A Bridges, privates A Blanton, Silas Brookout, W J Carter, Allen Cogdale, S A Crowder, M W Crowder, T J Dixon, J C Elliott, M M Fortinberry, J W Grigg, L R Grigg, J A Gant, T J Hord, Saml Hastings, Alex Kenedy, B Y McMurray, A G Moore, J s Norman, J H Nowlin, David Peeler, N W Ross, Perry Ross, J M Smith, J A Tesmer, W R Welmon.

V J. PALMER,
1st Lieut. Com. Co.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE,

SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1865, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

BROWN SUGAR
Pork,
Bed, Bedsteads and Mattrasses,
1 Good Rockaway and Harness,
6 Carts,
3 Ox Carts,
2 Waggons,
1 Bale Span Yarn,
Tea, Tobacco, Crockery, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO.
April, 7, 1865. 295—2t

A SMALL LOT OF BACON HAMS AND SIDES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
April 7, 1865. 295—2t.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
April 7, 1865. 295—2t.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity of the County of Buncombe, made in the case of John D. Hyman and Wife, against Preston F. Patton and others, I will sell on the premises on the 8th day of April, 1865, the magnificent FARM situated in said county in the Swannanoa River, two miles south of Asheville, containing

800 Acres,

known as the Homestead of the late Fidello Patton. It is sold for the purpose of partition. The tract of land is one of the best and most desirable in the part of the State. The land is excellent—much of it BOTTOM, and portions heavily timbered. It is convenient to the flourishing town of Asheville, and lies on the bank of one of the most beautiful streams in the world.

It is convenient to several public highways, and the Western North Carolina Rail Road will probably pass down the river on the bank opposite to it.

A better opportunity to purchase a first rate Farm could not be offered in this part of the State.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. B. SAWYER.
C. M. E of Buncombe County.
March 24th, 1865. 293—tds.

Yadkin College, Davidson County, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION NOW IN OPERATION WITH A Military Department attached, by an act of the last General Assembly, gives the same protection to cadets as the other military schools of the State.

By strict attention and discipline we expect to make "good soldiers" as well as good scholars. We will yet receive students and cadets

G. W. HEGE, A. M., Pres't,
GAITHER WALSER, Maj. & Sup't.
March 29, 1865 50—3m*.

TAKE UP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH of February, 1865, my negro man SANDERS, (or SAM.) He is about twenty-three years old, near six feet high, rather spare built, but very perfect in form and action, speak quick and distinct when spoken to, with a good set of front teeth; had on when he left, a cap, grey pants and blue round-about coat.

It is believed this man (a dark brown color, nearly black) is making his way to our army near Petersburg, and it may be to the enemy. Now this notice is to request all persons in and out of the army to apprehend said boy so that I get him, and I will give, for his apprehension and delivery to me, five hundred dollars in Confederate currency or a corresponding sum, if apprehended and confined so I can get him.

WM. B. BOWE.
Yancyville, Caswell county, N. C.
March 23, 1865. 294—3t*.

NOTICE.

ABOUT THE 1ST OF MARCH WE DELIVERED to a gentleman 2 packages marked A. W. [illegible] and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. [illegible] containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup marked M. E E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige

A. P. BRYAN, Agent
for Southern Ex. Co.
April 1, 1865. 290—2w

JOHN D HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN ½ mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

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For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

☞ For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 285—t

THE FINEST CHEWING TOBACCO, AT
J. KINSEY'
April 1, 1865. 290—1t.